DECEMBER, 1787. THE NUMB. 3001.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1787.

To be LET for One Year, and poſſeſſion given the 10th of February next,

The Middle Ferry on Schuylkill.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Board of City Wardens, from perſons inclinable to rent the premiſes, on Monday and Wedneſday evenings, at the Court-Houſe, until the firſt day of January next. The expence of replacing the bridge, in caſe of its being carried away by freſhes, and all neceſſary repairs, will be paid by the Board; and it is expected that the perſons applying will offer explicit terms, and be prepared to give ſecurity for payment of the rent monthly.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21.

Lately imported from Great-Britain, an aſſortment of good ſound

SILVER ENGLISH WATCHES,

MADE to perform well, and give ſatisfaction to the wearer. As the perſon that imported them will ſell them wholeſale or retail himſelf, they will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms. †

N. B. The WATCHES may be heard of, by applying to Mr. AITKEN, Bookſeller and Printer, in Market-ſtreet, near the Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia.

Reading, November 20. 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 31ſt day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, a certain tract of land, called Liberty, ſituate over the Blue Mountains, in Berks county; bounded by lands of Leonard Teader, Andrew Eatter, Henry Sheaffer, Chriſtian Boyer and Chriſtian Hoffman; containing 271 acres and three quarters, and the allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Caſper Koch, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 29th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, all that certain tract or parcel of land, called Wolfenbottle, ſituate in Pine-Grove townſhip, and Berks county; bounded by other lands of Valentine Heberling, Jacob Dundore, and vacant land; containing 222 acres and a quarter, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Valentine Heberling aforeſaid, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

PURSUANT to an order iſſued out of the orphans court for the county of Cheſter, will be Sold at vendue, on the premiſes, the 8th day of December next, a plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Caln, and county of Cheſter, containing 243 acres, with the uſual allowance for public roads and highways, whereon is erected a large ſtone houſe, a log barn, ſtone ſpring-houſe, and other out-houſes. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock on ſaid day, where due attendance will be given, by

RACHEL WHITE, Adminiſtratrix.

November 14, 1787. †

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſtable-yard of Jonathan Penrote, Eſq; in Front-ſtreet, below South-ſtreet, on Monday night, the 29th of October, a ſorrel roan MARE, with a ſhort tail, nine years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural trotter, and blind of one eye. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get his mare and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or Four Dollars for the mare, with reaſonable charges, by applying to Jonathan Penroſe, Eſq; Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, at Naaman's creek, New-Caſtle county, Delaware ſtate.

† THOMAS ROBINSON.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen on the 17th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, at Pottstown, Montgomery county, a cheſnut bay MARE, 5 years old laſt ſpring, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, a little white above one of her hind hoofs, a natural trotter, full 15 hands high, together with a ſaddle and bridle. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare and thief, and proſecutes the thief to conviction, ſhall have the above reward, or for the Mare only, on delivering her to the owner, EIGHT DOLLARS, beſides reaſonable expences paid, by ¶ JACOB KEISER.

Bucks county, November 19th, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Thurſday, the 6th of December next, at the houſe of Chriſtian Wikell, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in Rockhill townſhip, bounded by the county line, and land of Chriſtian Wikell, and others, containing about 143 acres.

Alſo, one other Tract or Piece of Land, ſituate in Richland townſhip, containing about 79 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Mayberry, the younger, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in the diſtrict of Southwark, on Monday, the 22d inſt. a pair of dark brown HORSES, with ſtars in their foreheads, about 15 hands high, ſix years old, natural trotters, and one of them has a little white on the near hind foot. Whoever has taken up the ſame, upon delivering them to the owner, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

October 29, 1787. § THOMAS PENROSE.

WHEREAS Mary Duyr, formerly the wife of Peter Buzzard, hath thought good to leave him and her children, and renounce her marriage with ſaid Buzzard, and hath given from under her hand never to lay claim to any of his eſtate, directly or indirectly, at any time or place, and alſo received a valuable conſideration, wherewith ſaid Mary acknowledged herſelf ſatisfied: Know ye, therefore, that I ſaid Buzzard, for this and other good cauſes, am obliged to warn the public not to lend nor truſt ſaid Mary Duyr (otherways Mary Pond) on my account, as I will not pay any contract or debt created by her in my name. † PETER BUZZARD.

Auguſt 19, 1787.

CLEVES, September 29.

WE learn, that on the approach of the Pruſſian troops, Mr. Capelle, the commander of Gorcum (formerly chamberlain of the prince, and Colonel of the body guards, the new chief of the regiment of Philipſtadt) broke down the bridge; which however was repaired by the duke's orders. That prince then ſent a trumpeter to ſummons the city to ſurrender; and the free corps were ſo impudent as to fire at him; upon which a red hot ball was thrown into the place, which happened to fall on the houſe of a patriot, and ſet it on fire. The commander then deſired to capitulate, promiſing upon his word of honor, to yield himſelf priſoner with the garriſon. But while they were buſy in arranging the articles of capitulation, he with his men courageouſly decamped, and our troops entered the city.

DECLARATION and NOTICE.

We William, by the grace of God, prince of Orange and Naſſau, hereditary ſtadtholder, governor, captain general, and admiral of the United Provinces, hereditary captain eneral and admiral of the union, &c. make known, that we have received with the moſt lively ſatisfaction and ſenſibility, the general marks of joy and true attachment of the citizens and inhabitants of every claſs on our entry into this place, and we could not refrain from publicly making our acknowledgement, and though we do not pretend to oppoſe theſe marks of joy of the citizens and inhabitants, we nevertheleſs think proper to beſeech every one in the moſt ſerious and friendly manner, to behave peaceably and moderately, to offend or hurt no one, ſtill leſs to attack any perſons or houſes, or do any thing which may diſturb the public ſafety, or give room for complaints; but on the contrary, to refrain from every thing offenſive to the laws and edicts of the country, ſo that the univerſal joy and contentment cauſed by the happy turn of affairs, may not be in the leaſt damped. And moreover, all that is done contrary to this our declaration and notice, tending to keep peace, will be very diſagreeable to us, and cauſe our indignation and diſpleaſure. Done at the Hague, the 20th of September, 1787.

(Signed) G. Prince of Orange.

Underneath, by order of his Serene Highneſs,

(Counterſigned) J. T. Larrey.

BRUXELLES, Sept. 25.

Lord Torrington, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty at Bruxelles, having received from his court diſpatches, to be communicated to the government of the Auſtrian Pays bas, and being in haſte to obey theſe orders, has addreſſed the following letter to his Excellency Count de Murray, Lieutenant Governor and Captain General *par interim*.

"The actual ſituation of affairs in the United Provinces, where the troubles have long ſince fixed the general attention of Europe, having ſtill become more critical by the recent and relative ſtate of politics in theſe provinces, and France having notified the reſolution of aiding with her forces that party in Holland, who refuſe to give ſatisfaction to the juſt complaints and demands which his Pruſſian Majeſty has made for the inſult done the Princeſs of Orange, my court has ordered me to have the honor of informing the Government General of the Auſtrian Pays bas, that his Britannic Majeſty cannot conſider the alliance between France and the whole Republic, as a juſt and ſufficient reaſon to engage her to ſupport a party in the affair expreſsly diſavowed by the majority of the States General. His ſaid Britannic Majeſty has declared and often repeated, that it was impoſſible for him to ſuffer with indifference the armed interpoſitions of France in this affair; becauſe, in tolerating this armed interpoſition, there could not but reſult conſequences very dangerous, as well for the conſtitution and independence of theſe provinces, as hurtful in many reſpects to the intereſt and ſurety of the ſtates of his Britannic Majeſty.

"In conſequence of which, his Britannic Majeſty is neceſſitated to make the ſpeedieſt preparations for equipping a conſiderable naval armament, and for augmenting his land forces, to the end that they may be in a ſtate, and ready to act on any event.

"But that it will be his greateſt pleaſure to let his ſubjects and all Europe, enjoy the felicity and bleſſings of peace, unleſs that the intereſt of his ſtates force him to adopt a contrary conduct; that in conſequence of the gracious diſpoſitions, and in order to avert the ſcourge of war, his Britannic Majeſt has renewed to his Miniſter at Paris, a repetition of theſe intentions, that in caſe the court of France are equally diſpoſed, to engage them to terminate amicably, and by equitable arrangements, the points of diſcuſſion which have impaired the ſtate of affairs of the republic, and reduced it to the deplorable ſituation it is in this day.

"I have the honor to be, with the moſt diſtinguiſhed conſiderations, your excellency's very humble, and very obedient ſervant." TORRINGTON.

September 24, 1787.

LONDON, September 29.

By inſtructions from the war-office, moſt of the regiments in the kingdom are now in motion; the line of march is directed from the ſea coaſt, where they are to be cantoned until further orders.

On Thurſday, government contracted for 16,000 tons of tranſports, which are to be immediately equiped and got ready for ſea with all poſſible expedition.

Yeſterday the government contracted with Mr. Simms, in the borough, for 10,000 beds, for the uſe of the navy.

The ſame day government contracted for 10,000 tents, and other field equipage, for the uſe of the army. This contract was made with Mr. Trotter, of Fifth-ſtreet, Soho.

October 3.

Subſtance of the Manifeſto of the Ottoman Court againſt the Court of Ruſſia, communicated on the 24th of Auguſt to all the foreign miniſters.

AFTER the deſire of tranquility and public repoſe had induced the Sublime Porte and the Court of Ruſſia to put an end to hoſtilities in the year 1774, this laſt took every occaſion to make further propoſitions, incongruous with a ſincere reconciliation, and contrary even to their own ſolemn conventions. She unexpectedly invaded the Crimea, the independence of which was the baſis of the peace of Kaynardgy; and whilſt to attain perfect ſecurity on both ſides, and to annihilate all further cauſes for contention between the two ſtates, it was agreed in a reciprocal piece of communication, and expreſsly declared in a capitulation, that neither openly, nor in ſecret, any acts of hoſtility were to be committed; the Court of Ruſſia excited the Kan of Teflis, (who, moreover, by virtue of an imperial diploma, is ſubject to us) to rebel againſt the Sublime Porte; ſhe afterwards introduced Ruſſian troops into the place of Teflis, and gained over that Kan; by which means ſhe raiſed diſturbances in Georgia and its frontiers, and when called upon to deſiſt, ſhe returned a negative anſwer. In the articles of of the peace, clear ſtipulations had been made for the exportation of ſalt in favor of the inhabitants of Oczakow, which had been aſſigned to them for a great length of time; yet the Ruſſians, by various vexations, have prevented the people of the frontiers from exporting the ſalt, and when required to fulfil their conditions have declined it.

Their Conſul has ſeduced the Hoſpodar of Moldavia, who in our ſtate holds the rank of Prince; and when, after his eſcape directed the Conſul, it was demanded, that he ſhould be given up to the Sublime Porte, in conformity to the conventions, the Ruſſian Miniſter violated and invalidated thoſe Conventions by the decliſive anſwer, "That his Court would not give him up;" and in conſtruing many other articles in whatever ſenſe was moſt agreeable to him, he made manifeſt the bad intentions of his Court.

In eſtabliſhing Conſuls in Wallachia, Beſſarabia, and in the iſles and places where they could have no other buſineſs but to moleſt the Muſſulmans, the Court of Ruſſia has reduced all the ſubjects of the Sublime Porte, and has enticed many of them into her own provinces, employing ſome in the navy, and others in different ſervices.

The Court of Ruſſia has made an improper interference in our internal affairs in demanding the depoſition and chaſtiſement of ſeveral Pachas, Judges, and Commandants in our dominions, in particular the Pacha of Cilli, and the Princes of Moldavia and Wallachia.

Beſides which, every one knows the facility with which the Sublime Porte gave permiſſion to the Ruſſian merchants to enjoy the free exerciſe of their commerce, in allowing them to go about whatever they thought proper; every one alſo knows the ſtipulation that was made—that the merchants, who were ſubjects of the Sublime Porte, ſhould be treated with the ſame indulgence in a due reciprocity—but the Court of Ruſſia, in order to engroſs all the trade to herſelf, has obliged the ſubjects of the Sublime Porte to pay larger duties than thoſe ſhe impoſes on the ſubjects of other powers; and does not ſuffer our merchants to paſs through the provinces, when their object is to recover their juſt debts, by which oppreſſions many of them have been ruined, and others obliged to fly the country.

When the merchant ſhips of the Sublime Porte have from ſtreſs of weather, or any other cauſe, wanted to take ſhelter in any of the Ruſſian ports, they have not permitted them, but have fired with ball on the crews of thoſe veſſels.

In the laſt place, the Miniſter from the Court of Ruſſia has challenged us to war, in inſiſting officially, that if we did not accede to the explanation made by his Court, reſpecting the Kan of Teflis, General Potemken would have orders with an army of 60 or 70,000 men, to approach our frontiers, and compel us to the execution of thoſe articles. And further, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia would herſelf come in perſon. The notification of ſuch an order to General Potemkin, to come upon our frontiers with ſo large an army, is exactly the counterpart of the conduct which the Court of Ruſſia held on the invaſion of the Crimea.

That notification, in addition to the ſteps before taken, has deſtroyed all confidence and made her dangerous intentions clear and certain. And as the principal cauſe of that inſecurity was the Crimea remaining in the power of Ruſſia, the Sublime Porte manifeſted its inclination to renew and conſolidate the friendſhip between the two Courts, provided the Crimea was by a new treaty put into its former condition, to which the Ruſſian Miniſter gave a poſitive refuſal, adding, that he ſhould not even make the propoſition to his Court, and that if he did, no advantage could reſult from it, his Court being determined neither to abandon the Crimea, nor to accede to thoſe articles, which ſhe had already declined. War is become for the Muſſelmen indiſpenſably neceſſary, as well for theſe reaſons, as others without number, both private and public.

On which account it was thought proper to remit this manifeſto to our reſpectable, eſteemed, old, and ſincere friend, the King of , in order to notify and declare to our friend the reſolution which the Sublime Porte has taken to make war upon the Court of Ruſſia; a reſolution which is ſubmitted to his mature conſideration with an eye of diſcretion and equity.

Given at Conſtantinople the 24th of Auguſt, 1787.

October 5.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, October 1.

"There are now at Spithead 12 ſhips of the line under the command of Lord Hood, ready for ſea, being fully manned, and in every reſpect equipt for ſervice; and ſix ſhips more of the line will be ready before the concluſion of the month, though many perſons here ſtill fear that the whole of our naval preparations will be over before Chriſtmas, and that there will be no WAR.—The victualing office will begin next week to cure ſalted proviſions for the uſe of the men of war, and the brewery will alſo begin to work as in war time. A prodigious quantity of timber will be cut down in the new foreſt next month for the uſe of the navy; our ſtock even now is far from being ſmall."

The following ſhort recital of facts is genuine. The firſt diſpatches from Paris announcing the receipt of the intelligence that the Britiſh Government were arming, gave Miniſters aſſurance of the pacific appearance of the French cabinet. This diſpatch came by the regular mail on Friday.—On Sunday morning a meſſenger arrived, giving an account of Mr. Grenville's arrival on Tueſday, in which the pacific aſſurances were repeated, but ſtill with this very material circumſtance againſt them, that orders had been given for equipping at the ports with all poſſible expedition. On Monday morning the meſſenger arrived with an account of the conference which Mr. Grenville had with the Miniſter on the Thurſday preceding, in which, according to the authority upon which we give this report, the French Miniſter expreſſed himſelf ſo equivocally, and ſpoke in ſo high a tone of the equipments going on in England, that Mr. Grenville was of opinion they meditated hoſtilities, and he

was supported in this conjecture by the preparations which are now making in every department.

Such was the posture of things on Monday, and upon which our Miniſters thought fit not only to continue, but augment the equipments.

Oct. 6. The Hague Gazette, which came yeſterday with the mail from Holland, ſays, that on the 21ſt of September, the town of Harlem ſurrendered—and that news had juſt arrived of the capture of Nieu-Sluis, with ſeven hundred men in garriſon.

The aim of the Duke of Brunſwick, in his firſt ſkirmiſh, was to poſſeſs himſelf of a ſluice, the power over which would enable the Amſterdamers to lay the country under water. The Duke effected his purpoſe by ſtratagem, but loſt five officers, and one hundred men.

Thus far the mails of yeſterday, which we give in common with other prints; but a private correſpondent, treating this affair more lightly, writes, that three ſquadrons of Pruſſian troops appeared before Amſterdam, and ſummoned it to ſurrender; but that the Governor propoſing terms which was rejected with diſdain, a few ſhots were exchanged, in which ſome lives were loſt, when the Pruſſian troops fell back to wait the arrival of their artillery, againſt which the city was expected to make but a faint and ſhort reſiſtance.

October 8. Laſt night, about quarter paſt nine o'clock, the Right Hon. Mr. W. Grenville, arrived at his houſe, at the army pay-office, from Paris, with the ultimatum of the French Court, which we learn is pacific.

On his arrival in town, he ſent immediately to Mr. Pitt's houſe in Downing ſtreet, but he was abſent with the Chancellor at Norwood, in conſequence of which Mr. Grenville diſpatched a meſſenger with the particulars of the negociation.

Yeſterday morning, Mr. Potter, one of his Majeſty's meſſengers, arrived at the treaſury from Berlin, and ſhortly after Mr. Coats, another meſſenger, arrived. Both of them had paſſed through ſeveral parts of Holland, ſo lately as Wedneſday laſt; and there were at that time no accounts of the city of Amſterdam having ſurrendered.

Advices are ſaid to have been lately received, that near 6,000 troops had been ſent to the Weſt Indies by the French government, which they have contrived to ſend out in ſmall veſſels, in each of which were not more than 60 men, and that ſome attack was meditated againſt our Weſt-India Iſlands. The advice is ſaid to have been received by government from the Governor of Jamaica.

The cauſe of the French war, if ſuch an event ſhould take place, will be on account of the Cape of Good Hope and Trincomale, which the French ſome time ſince garriſoned, and will refuſe to ſurrender to the Dutch.

The forces the French have at the Cape of Good Hope are 1000 men, ſuppoſed to be thoroughly well appointed, and with artillery and ſtores in the beſt condition.

D U B L I N, October 9.

Dublin Caſtle, October 1, 1787.

It is his Grace the Lord Lieutenant's pleaſure, that all officers belonging to regiments of cavalry and infantry now ſerving in this kingdom, except ſuch as are employed on the recruiting ſervice, do join their reſpective corps without delay; and it is his Grace's further pleaſure, that all officers belonging to any of the garriſons in this kingdom, do repair to their reſpective poſts without delay.

By his Grace's command,

Charles Francis Sheridan.

War-Office, Dublin Caſtle, October 4, 1787.

The commanding officers of the ſeveral recruiting parties belonging to regiments upon the Britiſh or Iriſh eſtabliſhments, now ſerving abroad, are hereby directed to ſend returns of their reſpective ſtations, and the ſtate of their parties, to Charles Francis Sheridan, Eſquire, War-Office, Dublin Caſtle.

B O S T O N.

November 22. By captain Lewis, in the brig Tyball, arrived here on Tueſday laſt, in 37 days from Liſbon, in Portugal, we learn that the Pruſſian army had taken the city of Amſterdam---that twenty ſail of the line of France were under ſailing orders, their deſtination unknown----and that the commotions which have long agitated Europe were likely to produce a general war.

PHILADELPHIA, *December 5.*

Extract of a letter from Wilmington on Delaware, dated 3d December 1787.

"The ſtate of Delaware will be the firſt in the Union, in the adoption of the New Conſtitution. They meet this day, and I expect will finiſh this week."

On Thurſday laſt the General Aſſembly adjourned, to meet again in this city on the third Tueſday in February next.

A correſpondent expreſſes great concern at the expence that falls on the ſtate, from the mode of conducting the buſineſs of the honorable Convention. Till the preſent week, they only did buſineſs about four hours in the morning, when they might have purſued their deliberations equally well in the afternoon of every day. The houſe of aſſembly have committees out in the afternoon, but the nature of the buſineſs of the convention does not require this. Two hundred dollars per day are the conſtant expence; which is at the rate of the enormous ſum of ſeventy-three thouſand dollars per annum. He aſks where the public creditors will get their intereſt, if ſuch new and great expences are conſtantly diverting their appropriated funds?

Captain Henry Williams, of Salem, arrived here on Friday from St. Euſtatia, having had a paſſage of 18 days, he informs us that it was currently reported there, that Admiral Hood, with 15 ſail of Britiſh ſhips of war, had arrived at Barbadoes; that the inhabitants of St. Kitts were in great alarm, and had ſet 500 negroes at work to fortify Brimſtone Hill.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

IT is no matter to the public whether I am fœderal or not, but I muſt beg leave to ſay our State Convention proceed in a very expenſive way in their duty. If, as a member ſaid the other day, they had not got through ſix words, after ſpending two thouſand dollars of the public money, it will coſt a pretty penny before it is got through. I expect there will not be a ſhilling left to pay the public debts, wages of other officers, &c. &c. for it muſt take them many months at this rate. The gentlemen have ſurely been able to reflect ſufficiently on the ſubject, to form a judgment upon all the leſſer and more ſimple matters, and there can be but few points on which to doubt or deliberate; for the objections, however ſtrongly made, are confined to a ſmall number. The people in general ſeem to conſider the *firſt* queſtion at leaſt to be, whether the fœderal conſtitution ſhall be adopted as it ſtands. If not, then amendments to be recommended would be proper; but not till then. I think it muſt coſt the ſtate twenty-five thouſand dollars at leaſt, if they proceed in the preſent way. Four months would not ſuffice, at the rate the houſe goes on. We are very unfortunate in this ſtate, in doing every thing more expenſively than our neighbours. Theſe things might do in the war, but really the times are now too hard, and the country cannot bear it. Wheat is falling to nothing, for want of trade, and taxes very heavy.

A FARMER.

Montgomery county, Dec. 3.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the firſt of March next,

A SMALL Plantation, ſituate on the Oxford road, one mile from Frankford, containing 50 acres of excellent land, with a good log houſe and kitchen, a well of good water at the door, a log barn, and a ſpring of water in the yard, ſix acres of good meadow, and two ſmall bearing orchards, one of which is excellent grafted fruit. For terms of ſale, apply to GEORGE and HENRY MYERS, on the premiſes. †

This day is publiſhed, price 1ſ6.

And now ſelling by *Robert Smith* and *James Prange*, the third door below Spruce-ſtreet, in Front and Water-ſtreets; and by Meſſrs. *Hall* and *Sellers*, *Pritchard* and *Hall*, *F. Bailey*, *T. Dobſon*, *T. Seddon*, *W. Spotſwood* and *W. Poyntell*,

A Review of the Conſtitution

Propoſed by the late

CONVENTION,

Held at PHILADELPHIA, 1787:

By *A FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.*

Sed omnes omnium charitates Patria una complexa eſt. Cic. offic.

"Yet not the ties that kindred boſoms bind,
Not all in friendſhip's holy wreathes entwin'd
Are half ſo dear, ſo potent to controul
The gen'rous workings of the patriot's ſoul."

JUST PUBLISHED,

Mark Time's Almanack

For the Year of our Lord 1788.

AND THE TWELFTH OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

CONTAINING,

BESIDES the Riſing, Setting, and true Places of the Sun and Moon; Eclipſes of the Sun and Satellites of Jupiter; the Fulls, Changes, Quadratures, Node, Age, and Latitude of the Moon; the true Places and Aſpects of the Planets (including the Georgium Sidus lately diſcovered by Herſchel) with the Riſing, Southing, and Setting, of the moſt conſpicuous Planets and fixed Stars; the Culmination of the Pointers; the Equation of Time, and Time of High-water for every Day in the year: Alſo, the Increaſe, Decreaſe, and Length of Days; the Judgment of the Weather; Feſtivals and other remarkable Days, &c.

1. The Author's Addreſs to the Readers.
2. Anecdote of a certain Earl.
3. Conſtitution of the United States, paſſed in Convention at Philadelphia, September 17, 1787.
4. Reſolve of Congreſs relative to the ſame.
5. Curious Advertiſement.
6. Morning Prayer of a poor old Pedlar in a Barn.
7. To a Friend after a Fit of Sickneſs.
8. Times of holding the reſpective Courts of Juſtice in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, Delaware, Virginia and Maryland.
9. Liſt of Stages.
10. Poſt Days, both of the Winter and Summer Eſtabliſhments.
11. Departure of the French and Britiſh Packets from New-York.
12. Times of Fairs.
13. Times and Places of the Yearly and General Meetings of the People called Quakers.
14. Rules for finding the Time of High Water at Capes May, Henlopen, Henry, Hatteras, New-York, Charleſton Light-houſe, Cape Canſo, Halifax, Port Roſeway, Boſton, and Nantucket Shoals.
15. Liſt of Members of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennſylvania.
16. Ditto ditto of the General Aſſembly,
17. Ditto Civil Officers of Pennſylvania.
18. Ditto Prothonotaries, Recorders and Regiſters of counties.
19. Chronology of remarkable Events in America ſince its Diſcovery.
20. An intereſt Table at 6 per Cent. from One Shilling to One Thouſand Pounds.
21. Table of the Value and Weight of Coins as they paſs in New-England, New-York and Pennſylvania.
22. Table ſhewing the Value of any Number of Dollars, from 1 to 10,000 at 7ſ6 each.
23. Liſt of Roads, &c.

Printed, and ſold by the Groſs, Dozen or ſingle one, at the uſual Price, by *Eleazer Oſwald*, at the Coffee-Houſe.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A PLANTATION in the townſhip of Goſhen, and county of Cheſter, within two miles of the new court-houſe and gaol, containing 123 acres; there are on the premiſes a log dwelling-houſe, log barn, and other out-houſes, about ten acres of meadow made, and a quantity more may be made by a conſtant ſtream running through the premiſes, about ſixty acres of good woodland. The payments will be made eaſy and title good. For further particulars, enquire of EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff, or MORDECAI BALDERSON, on the premiſes.

Weſt-Cheſter, Dec. 1, 1787.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Uchlan townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 21ſt of this inſt. (November) a cheſnut ſorrel MARE, ſix years old laſt ſpring, near 14 hands high, round bodied ſtrait limbed, ſhod all round, the ſhoes prety much worn, has a remarkable blaze which turns to the right noſtril, has lately been trimmed, and is a natural trotter; ſhe is marked on the inſide of her thigh behind, occaſioned by an old hurt. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, by ſending her to the owner, or giving intelligence where ſhe may be had, ſhall be intitled to the above reward paid by §

Nov. 24, 1787. ABNER JONES.

WHEREAS an attachment was granted by the ſubſcriber againſt the effects of Henry Watt, who lately abſconded from his uſual place of abode in Eaſt-Nottingham, Cheſter county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, and John Taylor and John Dowglas, freeholders, were appointed to diſpoſe of the ſame agreeably to law. The creditors of the aforeſaid Henry Watt are hereby notified to attend at the dwelling-houſe of Walter Hood, inn-keeper, in Eaſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, on Friday, the 7th of December next, by 12 o'clock, with their demands, duly proven, that ſuch further proceedings may be had as are requiſite to a juſt diſtribution of the aforeſaid eſtate.

November 30, 1787. † PHILIP SCOTT.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 15th inſtant, a certain meſſuage, plantation and 21 acres and three quarters of an acre of land, at Hickory town, in the county of Montgomery. The houſe has been for a long time an accuſtomed tavern, and the land is well ſituated and good. Late the eſtate of John Whiteman, ſeized and taken in execution, by

December 1, 1787. FRANCIS SWAIN, Sheriff.

Reading, November 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, iſſued out of the court of common pleas of the county of Berks, will be expoſed to Sale, on Monday, the 14th day of January next, at the houſe of John Cinle, tavern-keeper, in Exeter townſhip, Berks county, eight ſeveral tracts or parcels of land, moſtly contiguous to or not far diſtant from each other, and ſituate on the waters of Hay creek and Six-pence creek, in Robeſon townſhip, in the ſaid county, near to Birdſborough forge, containing in the whole 1341 acres 54 perches with the uſual allowance. A plan of which ſaid lands may be ſeen at my office in Reading. Credit will be given for part of the conſideration money, on receiving good ſecurity. The ſale to begin preciſely at 12 o'clock. The ſaid premiſes being late the eſtate of Mark Bird, Eſq; levied on, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

A Journeyman Fuller and Shearer,

WHO can come well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to JOSEPH HARRIS, Fuller, at Colonel William Scudder's Mills, near Princeton, in New-Jerſey. Nov. 17. §

Philadelphia, December 1, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of NICHOLAS BRUMM, are deſired to make payment thereof to the ſubſcribers, on or before the firſt day of January next, as the law will be put in force after that date; and his creditors are requeſted to ſend their accounts in for ſettlement, to

WILLIAM MOORE,)
PETER SOUDER,) Aſſignees.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 2d day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Goſhen townſhip, containing 118 acres and an half, with allowance, &c. bounded by lands late of Thomas Rees, Thomas Bowen, Moſes Davie, and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Hannah Bond and Joſeph Bond, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 3d day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Caln, containing 234 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of George Claypole, Thomas Eldridge and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Henry Lewis, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 4th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, called Martirano, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 234 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Robert Luſk, Hugh M'Clellan and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Joſeph Martin, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 5th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, two certain tracts of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Nantmill, containing 107 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of William Irwin, James Criſwell and others; the whole to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of John Moore, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 7th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, called Forfeit, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Caln, containing 192 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Thomas Daws, William St. Clair, Richard Martin and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Michael Baldridge, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, December 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 8th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Fallowfield, containing 107 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of James Hayes, Alexander Mode, John Creed and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate of William Grant, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 9th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londongrove, containing 95 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Thomas Woodward, Robert Lamborn, Joſhua Johnſton and others; ſaid tract of land to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Francis Lamborn, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 10th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Fallowfield, containing 110 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Daniel Stringer, Abraham Johnſton and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Patrick M'Gloathlin, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 11th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of New-London, containing 122 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Moſes Crow, William Clinton, Robert Griffin and others; ſaid plantation to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of William Montgomery, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, December 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 12th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nottingham, containing 107 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of James Poak, Thomas Martin, William Campbell and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of John Holmes, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

*** The Truſtees of Dickinſon College are requeſted to meet at Carliſle, on the third TUESDAY in January, on particular buſineſs.

From the NEW-YORK PACKET.

The FŒDERALIST, No. V.

To the PEOPLE *of the State of* NEW-YORK.

QUEEN ANN, in her letter of the 1st July, 1706, to the Scotch Parliament, makes some observations on the importance of the *Union* then forming between England and Scotland, which merit our attention. I shall present the public with one or two extracts from it. "An entire and perfect Union will be the solid foundation of lasting peace: It will secure your religion, liberty and property, remove the animosities among yourselves, and the jealousies and differences betwixt our two kingdoms. It must increase your strength, riches and trade: And by this union the whole island, being joined in affection and free from all apprehensions of different interest, will be *enabled to resist all its enemies.*" "We most earnestly recommend to you calmness and unanimity in this great and weighty affair, that the union may be brought to a happy conclusion, being the only *effectual* way to secure our present and future happiness; and disappoint the designs of our and your enemies, who will doubtless, on this occasion, *use their utmost endeavours to prevent or delay this Union.*"

It was remarked in the preceding paper, that weakness and divisions at home would invite dangers from abroad, and that nothing would tend more to secure us from them than union, strength and good government within ourselves. This subject is copious, and cannot easily be exhausted.

The history of Great-Britain is the one with which we are in general best acquainted, and it gives us many useful lessons. We may profit by their experience, without paying the price which it cost them. Although it seems obvious to common sense, that the people of such an island should be but one nation, yet we find that they were for ages divided into three, and that those three were almost constantly embroiled in quarrels and wars with one another. Notwithstanding their true interest, with respect to the continental nations, was really the same, yet by the arts and policy and practices of those nations, their mutual jealousies were perpetually kept enflamed, and for a long series of years they were far more inconvenient and troublesome, than they were useful and assisting to each other.

Should the people of America divide themselves into three or four nations, would not the same thing happen? Would not similar jealousies arise; and be in like manner cherished? Instead of their being "joined in affection, and free from all apprehension of different interests," envy and jealouly would soon extinguish confidence and affection, and the partial interests of each confederacy, instead of the general interests of all America, would be the only objects of their policy and pursuits. Hence, like most other *bordering* nations, they would always be either involved in disputes and war; or live in the constant apprehension of them.

The most sanguine advocates for three or four confederacies, cannot reasonably suppose that they would long remain exactly on an equal footing in point of strength, even if it was possible to form them so at first; but admitting that to be practicable, yet what human contrivance can secure the continuance of such equality. Independent of those local circumstances which tend to beget and increase power in one part, and to impede its progress in another, we must advert to the effects of that superior policy and good management which would probably distinguish the government of one above the rest, and by which their relative equality and strength, and consideration, would be destroyed. For it cannot be presumed that the same degree of sound policy, prudence and foresight, would uniformly be observed by each of those confederacies, for a long succession of years.

Whenever, and from whatever causes, it might happen, and happen it would, that any one of these nations or confederacies should rise on the scale of political importance much above the degree of their neighbours, that moment would those neighbours behold her with envy and with fear: Both those passions would lead them to countenance, if not to promote, whatever might promise to diminish her importance; and would also restrain them from measures calculated to advance, or even to secure her prosperity. Much time would not be necessary to enable her to discern these unfriendly dispositions----She would soon begin, not only to lose confidence in her neighbours, but also to feel a disposition equally unfavourable to them: Distrust naturally creates distrust, and by nothing is good will and kind conduct more speedily changed, than by invidious jealousies and uncandid imputations, whether expressed or implied.

The North is generally the region of strength, and many local circumstances render it probable, that the most northern of the proposed confederacies would, at a period not very distant, be unquestionably more formidable than any of the others. No sooner would this become evident, than the *Northern Hive* would excite the same ideas and sensations in the more southern parts of America, which it formerly did in the southern parts of Europe: Nor does it appear to be a rash conjecture, that its young swarms might often be tempted to gather honey in the more blooming fields and milder air of their luxurious and more delicate neighbours.

They who well consider the history of similar divisions and confederacies, will find abundant reason to apprehend that those in contemplation would in no other sense be neighbours, than as they would be borderers; that they would neither love nor trust one another, but on the contrary would be a prey to discord, jealousy and mutual injuries; in short, that they would place us exactly in the situation which some nations doubtless wish to see us, viz. *formidable only to each other.*

From these considerations it appears that those gentlemen are greatly mistaken, who suppose that alliances offensive and defensive might be formed between these confederacies, and would produce that combination and union of wills, of arms, and of resources, which would be necessary to put and keep them in a formidable state of defence against foreign enemies.

When did the independent states into which Britain and Spain were formerly divided combine in such alliances, or unite their forces against a foreign enemy? The proposed confederacies will be *distinct nations.* Each of them would have its commerce with foreigners to regulate by distinct treaties; and as their productions and commodities are different, and proper for different markets, so would those treaties be essentially different. Different commercial concerns must create different interests, and of course different degrees of political attachment to, and connection with different foreign nations. Hence it might and probably would happen, that the foreign nation with whom the *Southern* confederacy might be at war, would be the one, with whom the *Northern* confederacy would be the most desirous of preserving peace and friendship. An alliance so contrary to their immediate interest would not therefore be easy to form, nor, if formed, would it be observed and fulfilled with perfect good faith.

Nay it is far more probable that in America, as in Europe, neighbouring nations, acting under the impulse of opposite interest, and unfriendly passions, would frequently be found taking different sides. Considering our distance from Europe, it would be more natural for these confederacies to apprehend danger from one another, than from distant nations, and therefore that each of them should be more desirous to guard against the others, by the aid of foreign alliances, than to guard against foreign dangers by alliances between themselves. And here let us not forget how much more easy it is to receive foreign fleets into our ports, and foreign armies into our country, than it is to persuade or compel them to depart——How many conquests did the Romans and others make in the characters of allies, and what innovations did they under the same character introduce into the governments of those whom they pretended to protect.

Let candid men judge then, whether the division of America into any given number of independent sovereignties would tend to secure us against the hostilities and improper interference of foreign nations.

PUBLIUS.

The FŒDERALIST; No. VI.

To the PEOPLE *of the State of* NEW-YORK.

THE three last numbers of this paper have been dedicated to an enumeration of the dangers to which we should be exposed, in a state of disunion, from the arms and arts of foreign nations. I shall now proceed to delineate dangers of a different, and perhaps still more alarming kind; those which will in all probability flow from dissentions between the states themselves, and from domestic factions and convulsions. These have been already in some instances slightly anticipated; but they deserve a more particular and more full investigation.

A man must be far gone in Utopean speculations who can seriously doubt that if these states should either be wholly disunited, or only united in partial confederacies, the subdivisions into which they might be thrown would have frequent and violent contests with each other. To presume a want of motives for such contests, as an argument against their existence, would be to forget that men are ambitious, vindictive and rapacious. To look for a continuation of harmony between a number of independent unconnected sovereignties, situated in the same neighbourhood, would be to disregard the uniform course of human events, and to set at defiance the accumulated experience of ages.

The causes of hostility among nations are innumerable. There are some which have a general and almost constant operation upon the collective bodies of society: Of this description are the love of power, or the desire of pre-eminence and dominion---the jealously of power, or the desire of equality and safety. There are others which have a more circumscribed, though an equally operative influence, within their spheres: Such are the rivalships and competitions of commerce between commercial nations. And there are others, not less numerous than either of the former, which take their origin entirely in private passions; in the attachments, enmities, interests, hopes and fears of leading individuals in the communities of which they are members. Men of this class, whether the favourites of a king or of a people, have in too many instances abused the confidence they possessed; and assuming the pretext of some public motive, have not scrupled to sacrifice the national tranquility to personal advantage, or personal gratification.

The celebrated Pericles, in compliance with the resentments of a prostitute, (*a*) at the expence of much of the blood and treasure of his countrymen, attacked, vanquished and destroyed, the city of the *Samnians.* The same man, stimulated by private pique against the *Megarensians*, (*b*) another nation of Greece, or to avoid a prosecution with which he was threatened as an accomplice in a supposed theft of the statuary *Phidias*, (*c*) or to get rid of the accusations prepared to be brought against him for dissipating the funds of the state in the purchase of popularity, (*d*) or from a combination of all these causes, was the primitive author of that famous and fatal war, distinguished in the Grecian annals by the name of the *Peloponesian* war: which, after various vicissitudes, intermissions and renewals, terminated in the ruin of the Athenian Commonwealth.

The ambitious Cardinal, who was prime Minister to Henry VIIIth. permitting his vanity to aspire to the Tripple-crown, (*e*) entertaining hopes of succeeding in the acquisition of that splendid prize by the influence of the Emperor Charles Vth. To secure the favor and interest of this enterprising and powerful Monarch, he precipitated England into a war with France, contrary to the plainest dictates of policy, and at the hazard of the safety and independence, as well of the kingdom over which he presided by his councils, as of Europe in general---For if there ever was a Sovereign who bid fair to realize the project of universal monarchy, it was the Emperor Charles Vth. of whose intrigues Wolsey was at once the instruments and the dupe.

The influence which the bigotry of one female, (*f*) the petulancies of another, (*g*) and the cabals of a third, (*h*) had in the cotemporary policy, ferments and pacifications of a considerable part of Europe, are topicks that have been too often descanted upon not to be generally known.

To multiply examples of the agency of personal considerations in the production of great national events, either foreign or domestic, according to their direction, would be an unnecessary waste of time. Those who have but a superficial acquaintance with the sources from which they are to be drawn will themselves recollect a variety of instances; and those who have a tolerable knowledge of human nature will not stand in need of such lights, to form their opinion either of the reality or extent of that agency. Perhaps however a reference, tending to illustrate the general principle, may with propriety be made to a case which has lately happened among ourselves.----If SHAYS had not been a *desperate debtor*, it is much to be doubted whether Massachusetts would have been plunged into a civil war.

But notwithstanding the concurring testimony of experience, in this particular, there are still to be found visionary or designing men, who stand ready to advocate the paradox of perpetual peace between the States, though dismembered and alienated from each other. The genius of republics, say they, is pacific; the spirit of commerce has a tendency to soften the manners of men, and to extinguish those inflammable humours which have so often kindled into wars. Commercial republics, like ours, will never be disposed to waste themselves in ruinous contentions with each other. They will be governed by mutual interest, and will cultivate a spirit of mutual amity and concord.

Is it not (we may ask those projectors in politics) the true interest of all nations to cultivate the same benevolent and philosophic spirit? If this be their true interest, have they in fact pursued it? Has it not, on the contrary, invariably been found, that momentary passions and immediate interests have a more active and imperious controul over human conduct, than general or remote considerations of policy, utility or justice? Have republics in practice been less addicted to war than Monarchies? Are not the former administered by *men* as well as the latter? Are there not aversions, predilections, rivalships and desires of unjust acquisitions that affect nations as well as kings? Are not popular assemblies frequently subject to the impulses of rage, resentment, jealousy, avarice, and of all other irregular and violent propensities? Is it not well known that their determinations are often governed by a few individuals, in whom they place confidence, and are of course liable to be tinctured by the passions and views of those individuals? Has commerce hitherto done any thing more than change the objects of war? Is not the love of wealth as domineering and enterprising a passion as that of power or glory? Have there not been as many wars founded upon commercial motives, since that has become the prevailing system of nations, as were before occasioned by the cupidity of territory or dominion? Has not the spirit of commerce in many instances administered new incentives to the appetite both for the one and for the other?----Let experience, the least fallible guide of human opinions, be appealed to for an answer to these enquiries.

Sparta, Athens, Rome and Carthage were all Republics; two of them, Athens and Carthage, of the commercial kind. Yet were they as often engaged in wars, offensive and defensive, as the neighbouring Monarchies of the same times. Sparta was little better than a well regulated camp; and Rome was never sated of carnage and conquest.

Carthage, though a commercial Republic, was the aggressor in the very war which ended in her destruction. Hannibal had carried her arms into the heart of Italy and to the gates of Rome, before Scipio, in turn, gave him an overthrow in the territories of Carthage, and made a conquest of the Commonwealth.

Venice, in latter times, figured more than once in wars of ambition; until, becoming an object of terror to the other Italian States, Pope Julius the second found means to accomplish that formidable league, (*i*) which gave a deadly blow to the power and pride of this haughty Republic.

The Provinces of Holland, 'till they were overwhelmed in debts and taxes, took a leading and conspicuous part in the wars of Europe. They had furious contests with England for the dominion of the sea, and were among the most persevering and most implacable of the opponents of Lewis XIV.

In the government of Britain the representatives of the people compose one branch of the national Legislature. Commerce has been for ages the predominant pursuit of that country. Few nations, nevertheless, have been more frequently engaged in war; and the wars, in which that kingdom has been engaged, have in numerous instances proceeded from the people.

There have been, if I may so express it, almost as many popular as royal wars. The cries of the nation and the importunities of their representatives, have, upon various occasions, dragged their monarchs into war, or continued them in it contrary to their inclinations, and sometimes contrary to the real interests of the state. In that memorable struggle for superiority, between the rival houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon*, which so long kept Europe in a flame, it is well known that the antipathies of the English against the French, seconding the ambition, or rather the avarice of a favorite leader, (*k*) protracted the war beyond the limits marked out by sound policy, and for a considerable time in opposition to the views of the court.

The wars of these two last mentioned nations have in a great measure grown out of commercial considerations---The desire of supplanting, and the fear of being supplanted, either in particular branches of traffic, or in the general advantages of trade and navigation.

From this summary of what has taken place in other countries, whose situations have borne the nearest resemblance to our own, what reason can we have to confide in those reveries, which would seduce us into an expectation of peace and cordiality between the members of the present confederacy, in a state of seperation? Have we not already seen enough of the fallacy and extravagance of those idle theories, which have amused us with promises of an exemption from the imperfections, weaknesses and evils incident to society in every shape? Is it not time to awake from the deceitful dream of a golden age, and to adopt as a practical maxim for the direction of our political conduct, that we, as well as the other inhabitants of the globe, are yet remote from the happy empire of perfect wisdom and perfect virtue?

Let the point of extreme depression to which our national dignity and credit have sunk---let the inconveniencies felt every where from a lax and ill administration of government---let the revolt of a part of the state of North-Carolina---the late menacing disturbances in Pennsylvania, and the actual insurrections and rebellions in Massachusetts, declare------!

So far is the general sense of mankind from corresponding with the tenets of those, who endeavour to lull asleep our apprehensions of discord and hostility between the states, in the event of disunion, that it has from long observation of the progress of society become a sort of axiom in politics, that vicinity, or nearness of situation, constitutes nations natural enemies. An intelligent writer expresses himself on this subject to this effect--- "NEIGHBOURING NATIONS (says he) are naturally ENEMIES of each other, unless their common weakness force them to league in a CONFEDERATE REPUBLIC, and their constitution prevents the difference that neighbourhood occasions, extinguishing that secret jealousy, which disposes all states to aggrandise themselves at the expence of their neighbours." (*l*) This passage, at the same time, points out the EVIL and suggests the REMEDY.

PUBLIUS.

(*a*) ASPASIA, vide PLUTARCH's life of Pericles.
(*b*) ---------- Idem.
(*c*) ---------- Idem. Phidias was supposed to have stolen some public gold with the connivance of Pericles, for the embellishment of the statue of Minerva.
(*d*) ---------- Idem.
(*e*) Worn by the Popes.
(*f*) Madame de Maintenon.
(*g*) Dutchess of Marlborough.
(*h*) Madame de Pompadore.

(*i*) THE LEAGUE OF CAMBRAY, comprehending the Emperor, the King of France, the King of Arragon, and most of the Italian Princes and states.
(*k*) The Duke of Marlborough.
(*l*) Vide Principes des Negotiations par L'Abbe de Mably.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Sadsbury township, Chester county, in the night of the 29th of November last,

TWO SLAVES,

ONE named ADAM HALL, of mulattoe breed, but would be taken for a white man, 19 years of age, is about 5 feet 9 inches high, slim made, has large black eyes and long hair, and is a miller to trade; had on a broad brimed beaver hat, pale blue coat with metal buttons, an olive coloured vest and trowsers, and calf skin shoes.

The other a negroe, named JUPITER, 25 years of age, is short and stout made, round faced, thick lips, flat nosed, and is about 5 feet 5 inches high; had on a brown coat, fustian jacket of a darkish colour, and corduroy breeches. They are supposed to have a considerable sum of money with them. Whoever takes up and secures said runaways, so that their master may have them again, shall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for either of them, with reasonable charges, paid by

Dec. 3, 1787. JOSEPH PARK.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in the township of East-Bradford, within two miles of West-Chester Court-house, some time in June, a small black MARE, about 14 hands high, with some kind of a brand-mark on her shoulder, supposed to be about eight years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Nov. 25, 1787. *1w EMMOR JEFFIRES, jun.

Northampton county, November 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 7th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Allen townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by land of John Dater, the elder, and others; containing 189 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Robert Young, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 8th day of December next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Allen-ſtreet, in the town of Northampton; bounded on the north by Andrew-ſtreet, on the eaſt by a public alley, on the ſouth by a lot of Joſeph Derr's; containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 230 feet. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Andrew Gongwear, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 2 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 11th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Penn townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by land of John Handwork; containing 107 acres. Taken in execution as the eſtate of William Thomas, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the houſe of Peter Lynn, Inn-keeper, in Upper-Saucon, on Saturday, the 15th day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tenement and lot of ground, ſituate in Upper-Saucon townſhip aforeſaid; bounded by land of Felix Lynn, John Stahl and others; containing one acre. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Beaver, and to be ſold by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, on Wedneſday, the 19th day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land ſituate on the main branch of Lehaighwaxen, known by the name of the Orchard Tract; bounded on the eaſt by the proprietaries, and by land now or late of Samuel Seely, on the ſouth by land late of Doctor Smith, Jonas Seely, Conrad Geeſt and by vacant land, on the weſt by vacant land, and by land lately ſurveyed for Jonas Wilſon and Robert Lettis Hooper, Eſquire, and on the north by vacant land, and by land now or late of Jacob Shoemaker; and containing 8373 acres, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of Jonas Seely, and to be ſold by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 22d day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, a certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in Douglaſs townſhip, and county of Berks; bounded by lands of George Mifflin and Co. and vacant land: containing 48 acres and 120 perches, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Cleaver, and to be ſold by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 24th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, all that certain tract of land called Scrub Hill, ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, and county of Berks; bounded by lands of Jacob Shaffer, Paul Heim, Ludwig Herring, and others; containing 432 acres and three quarters, and the uſual allowance of ſix acres per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Valentine Truckenmiller, and to be ſold by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 26th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, all that certain tract of land called Hallohill, ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, and Berks county; bounded by lands of George Reed, and vacant lands; containing 269 acres and an half, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Nicholas Haller, and to be ſold by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 27th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, all that certain tract of land, ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, and county of Berks; bounded by land of Samuel Marburger, Henry Miller, and vacant land; and containing 89 acres and 23 perches, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Philip Berkheiſer, and to be ſold by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Friday, the 28th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, called the Saw-mill tract, ſituate on Tumbling run, in Brunſwick townſhip, and Berks county; bounded by lands of John Kaner, John Swertz, and vacant land; containing 400 acres and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Zane, and to be ſold by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

THE ſubſcribers, Aſſignees of the eſtate of JOSEPH DEAN, a Bankrupt, call on all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, by bond, note, or otherwiſe, to make payment of their reſpective debts to either of the aſſignees, on or before the firſt day of January next; immediately after which time ſuits will be commenced for the recovery of all debts that ſhall not be then paid.

JOHN WHARTON,
JEREMIAH WARDER,
ROBERT RALSTON.

Philad. Nov. 17.
ctf

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſqrs. Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 15th day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Pennſbury manor, Falls townſhip; bounded by the Briſtol road, &c. containing 54 acres, one quarter and twelve perches. Taken in execution as the property of David Scott and Robert Scott, and to be ſold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 18th day of December next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Nockamixon, bounded by lands of Richard London, Samuel Morris and Company's land, and lands late of John Chapman, Arthur Erwin, John Hiſts, and others; containing 225 acres and 61 perches, and allowance. Taken in execution as the property of Chriſtopher Sigafoos, and to be ſold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 19th of December next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Haycock, bounded by lands of John Fry, Stephen Ackerman, Jacob Shock, Felty Nicholas, and others, containing 150 acres and 26 perches, and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of William Deil, and to be ſold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 20th of December next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract of Land, ſituate in or near the townſhip of Springfield, bounded by lands of Philip Man, Henry Clime, and others, containing 137 acres and 152 perches, and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of William Albert, and to be ſold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 21ſt of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A certain tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Springfield, bounded by lands of William Deil, land late of Joſiah Brien, Simon Peter Gaireſs, and others; containing 51 acres and 101 perches. Taken in execution as the property of David Gehrig, and to be ſold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 22d of December next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract or Piece of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Rockhill, bounded by lands of Felix Bruners, William Haycock, Michael Bliler, Joſeph Rawlings, Jacob Smith, John Roberts and Richard Roberts, containing 139 acres and an half of land, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hartzell, and to be ſold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 26th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A certain Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton, bounded by lands of Peter Groom and others, and by the county line, containing 50 acres, &c. Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Groom, and to be ſold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſqrs. Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 28th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain plantation or tract of land, ſituate partly in Solebury and partly in Plumſtead townſhips; bounded by lands of John Carey, Thomas Smith, Joſeph Beans, and others; containing 45 acres and 64 perches:---And alſo ſeven full equal and undivided eleventh parts of and in a certain other piece or parcel of land, ſituate in Solebury townſhip, aforeſaid; being part of a tract of land called the Mine Tract; bounded by land of Jonathan Pickering, John Carey, George Wall, and others; containing 38 acres and three quarters, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of Jonas Ingham, and to be ſold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

The Honorable the Supreme Executive Council having been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber

Auctioneer for the city of *Philadelphia*,

HE begs leave to inform the Public, that he intends to carry on the buſineſs of Auctioneer, at the Store in Front-ſtreet lately occupied by *Arthur St. Clair & Co.* where he is now ready to receive GOODS for PUBLIC SALE; and aſſures thoſe who may be pleaſed to employ him, of his utmoſt attention to their intereſt, and punctuality of payment.

The ſtated days of ſale for Dry Goods at ſaid ſtore are *Tueſdays* and *Thurſdays*, and Furniture on *Wedneſdays*, from 9 till 12 o'clock.

John Patton, Auctioneer.

November 19, 1787.

A ROBBERY was committed on the night of the 19th November, 1787, between 8 and 9 o'clock, near the 8 mile ſtone on Lancaſter road, by two men, who ſeized my bridle and demanded my money, or they would ſhoot me, and preſented a piſtol to my breaſt; they took two dollars and my watch, engraved on the plate J. Shields, No. 1960, had a ſteel chain, double links, ſteel key and ſeal. One had a blue ſailor's jacket and round hat, appeared to be about 5 feet 8 inches high, the other a ſlim tall man, with a brown ſurtout coat, and no ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid robbers, ſo as they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive TWELVE DOLLARS reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the watch, paid by me, living near the ſign of the Waggon, in the forks of Brandywine.

JAMES DENNY.

Public Sale of Bankrupt's Eſtates.

At the OLD COFFEE-HOUSE, on Wedneſday, the 5th of December next, at 6 o'clock in the evening,

Will be Sold to the higheſt Bidder,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY,

Belonging to the Eſtate of JOHN MEYER, a Bankrupt.

No. 1. FIVE Lots of Ground, 60 feet front by 180 feet deep each, with two acres of meadow adjoining; ſituate in the town of Hamburgh, Berks county, and 16 miles above Reading, on the Sunbury road. There is erected on theſe lots a very large two ſtory frame dwelling-houſe almoſt new, with 5 rooms on the firſt floor and 6 on the ſecond, an excellent cellar, a new kitchen, ſtone ſpring-houſe, with a never failing ſpring of good water, a large new ſtable and ſhed for twelve horſes; is well ſituated for a ſtore and tavern, and has been occupied as ſuch for ſeveral years paſt.

No. 2. Six adjoining Lots in the ſaid town of Hamburgh, 60 feet front, and 180 feet deep each, on which is erected a one ſtory frame dwelling-houſe almoſt new, with a cellar underneath, a ſmall barn, and incloſed with a new poſt and rail fence. Subject to a ground-rent of 7/6 per annum each lot.

No. 3. One Lot in ditto, 60 feet front, and 180 feet deep; on which there is a neat new frame dwelling-houſe; ſubject to 7/6 per annum.

No. 4. One Lot in ditto, 60 feet front, and 180 feet deep, with an out-lot adjoining, containing three fourths of an acre; on which is a new frame ſmith ſhop; ſubject to 7/6 per annum.

No. 5. Three Lots in ditto, 60 feet front, and 180 feet deep, uſed as meadow-ground, and incloſed with a good poſt and rail fence; ſubject to 7/6 per annum, each lot.

No. 6. One Lot in ditto, 60 feet front, and 180 feet deep; ſubject to 7/6 per annum.

No. 7. Three-fourths of an acre of meadow-ground, incloſed with a good fence.

No. 8. Twenty-one Out-lots adjoining, of half an acre each, incloſed with a good fence.

No. 9. Four hundred and ſixty-five acres of unimproved land in Brunſwick townſhip, and county aforeſaid, 30 miles above Reading, and fronts 100 perches on the river Schuylkill, diſtant only half a mile from Mr. George Meyer's griſt-mill, and within three miles of a ſaw mill.

A patent for this tract will be obtained in the name of, and delivered the purchaſer, free from expence.---Plans of the foregoing property may be ſeen at the time of ſale, when attendance will be given and any further information required, by

CASPER SINGER,
CHARLES SHOEMAKER,
PETER ASTON, and
ROBERT RALSTON,
} Aſſignees, &c.

Philadelphia, November 12, 1787.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid John Meyer, a bankrupt, are required to make payment to either of the Aſſignees, before the firſt day of January next; after which time ſuits will be immediately commenced for the recovery of all debts.

For PUBLIC SALE,

On Thurſday, the 27th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes,

TWO valuable Plantations in Montgomery county, and townſhip of Norriton, viz. No. 1, containing 181 acres, whereon William Bull, late deceaſed, lived. There are on the premiſes a large commodious Stone Dwelling Houſe and Kitchen, a large Stone Barn, with convenient ſtabling, and other neceſſary out-houſes, a Stone Spring-Houſe over a never failing ſpring near the door, a large bearing orchard of excellent fruit, near twenty acres of meadow, the greateſt part of which is watered, a conſiderable quantity more may be made with the advantage of the water, and a large portion of wood-land; the plough-land is of a good quality, and under good fence. This plantation lies near the Reading road, two miles from Norriſtown, and 20 from Philadelphia. No. 2, containing 137 acres of good land, adjoining the river Schuylkill, and near the above place. There is on this place a log houſe and barn; the plough-land is good, near 80 acres of excellent wood-land, with the advantage of water to make a large quantity of meadow, three acres of which is already made. This place has the advantage of a ſhad fiſhery, ſuppoſed ſuperior to any on the Schuylkill for many miles. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe before the day of ſale may know the terms, by applying to the executors, HENRY PAWLING, jun. living near the lands, or JAMES LITTLE, at Hackets town, Eaſt Jerſey.

Norriton, November 12, 1787.

BY a reſolution of the legiſlature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, paſſed at the preſent ſitting, MASKELL EWING, jun, Eſquire, is appointed to receive and liquidate all ſuch certificates as ought to have been ſettled and allowed by SILAS CONDICT, but which have by any means eſcaped being ſettled by ſaid CONDICT, and has opened his office in Trenton, where applications will be received until the firſt day of January next, when the office will be finally cloſed.

[Thoſe Printers whoſe papers circulate in New-Jerſey, are requeſted to publiſh the above, that the information may be as general as poſſible.]

AGREEABLY to a reſolution of the acting committee, paſſed on the evening of the 13th inſtant, public notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of the city and liberties, that in purſuance of the humane deſign of the "Society for alleviating the Miſeries of Priſons," ſuitable apartments are provided in the Workhouſe in this city, and a proper perſon engaged at all times to ſuperintend the reception of potatoes, turnips, bread, ſhip biſcuit, ſoup and other proviſions, as benevolent donations from thoſe generous characters who wiſh in part to leſſen the miſeries of their fellow-creatures; as ſuch they will thankfully be received, and, under the immediate care of the acting committee, adminiſtered to perſons in confinement, who are in preſſing want of the ſame.

JOHN OLDDEN, Secretary to the Acting Committee, who at preſent conſiſt of---

WILLIAM ROGERS, JOHN KAIGHN,
FRANCIS BAILEY, JOHN MORRISON,
JEREMIAH FISHER, BENJAMIN THAW.

Philad. Nov. 13, 1787.

The ſeveral Printers will pleaſe to give the foregoing, ſucceſſively, a place in their uſeful Papers.

THE Partnerſhip of *Whelen* and *Aſton* having diſſolved the 16th of October laſt, all perſons who are indebted to them are earneſtly requeſted to pay the ſame to either of the late partners, and thoſe who have any demands to apply for ſettlement.

A Farmer.

WANTED, a Man who is well acquainted with every Branch of HUSBANDRY, and who can be well recommended for Sobriety. Enquire of the Printers.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.